

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDE, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.**

Received up to 5th December, 1883.

**POLITICAL.**

The *Panjabi Akhbar* (Lahore), of the 1st December, advertising to the annihilation of General Hicks's army by the Mehdi, observes that the disaster is a severe blow to the Egyptian Government. It would seem that that Government has resolved to send 2,000 *gendarmes* to the Soudan. But what can such a small force do? The Mehdi is reported to have an army 300,000 strong, which is flushed with success, and his late victory has secured to him a large quantity of war ammunition and will also attract many new volunteers to his standard. We are at a loss to understand why Sir Evelyn Baring advises the Khedive to despatch no expedition to the Soudan. Does he think that it would be better for the Khedive to abandon the Soudan and to allow the Mehdi to become an independent king of that province? As England has undertaken the duty of maintaining order in Egypt, it behoves her to suppress the rebellion by her army. (The *Koh-i-Nar* (Lahore), of the 28th November, also urges that the British Government should employ its troops located in Egypt in dispersing the army of the Mehdi.)

Circulation,  
250 copies.



Circulation  
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjdb* (Lahore), of the 1st December, observes that the numerical strength of the Mehdi's army has been exaggerated and that the defeat of General Hicks appears to be due to want of good commissariat arrangements. The Egyptian Government has not been able to devote sufficient attention to the Soudan affairs from the pressure of other work. If that Government regards the Soudan as a drain on the resources of Egypt, it should surrender the province. But, of course, the surrender of the province would lead to a revival of the slave trade in that part of the country. Under these circumstances, European powers, which desire the extinction of that trade, should assist the Khedive with men and money in putting down the insurrection.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
610 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 30th November, publishes an article communicated by Munshi Gayā Prasad, B.A., a teacher in the collegiate school at Faizābād and a pleader of the Allahabad High Court. The writer makes the following proposals about the Pledership Examinations held in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—(1) These who desire to become pleaders in Oudh have first to pass the North-Western Provinces Pledership Examination and then an examination in the special law in force in Oudh. But as the former examination is held in January and the latter in September, the candidates lose nearly one year. In order to avoid this loss of time, either the candidates should be allowed first to appear at the Oudh examination, or that examination should be held in March and not in September. (2) In the North-Western Provinces, a pleader of the lower subordinate grade, after practising for three years in the Munsif's court, can compete for the higher subordinate grade examination, and again, three years after passing that examination he can compete for the High Court examination, if he has a thorough knowledge of English and can answer the questions in that language. But in Oudh the lowest grade



pleaders, after practising for two years, are admitted into the higher grade without any further examination, and when they have practised for four years in the Judge's court, they are admitted to the Judicial Commissioner's court without any further examination. The writer is of opinion that no such indulgence should be shown to the pleaders in Oudh in the matter of promotion, and that the rule in vogue in the North-Western Provinces should be introduced in that province. (3) In Oudh pleaders may plead in English or Urdu, as they please, in all the courts, including the Judicial Commissioner's court; but in the North-Western Provinces pleaders may plead in English or Urdu in the Judges' courts and the lower courts, but in the High Court only the use of English is allowed. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to realize why the Oudh candidates are required to pass the North-Western Provinces Pleadership Examination in English. This restriction is no doubt calculated to encourage the spread of English education, but it presses severely on those who have received a thorough education in Persian and Urdu, but do not know English. The use of English may be made compulsory in the Judicial Commissioner's court as in the High Court, but the candidates for the lower grades of pleaders in Oudh should be allowed to pass the examination prescribed by the High Court in English or Urdu at their option, as in the North-Western Provinces.

A correspondent of the *Almora Akhbār*, of the 26th November, referring to the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaun, highly praises him for the many improvements he has made in the province during his tenure of office, and remarks that it appears from the *Pioneer* that there are no less than a score of officers in the plains candidates for the post. But the writer considers that Colonel Fisher, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Garhwal, Lieutenant-Colonel Garstin, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Kumaun, and Major Roade, Assistant Commissioner, Kumaun,

Circulation,  
98 copies.

being equal ed/abrO of 1881



have superior claims to the appointment. They are able and experienced officers, and, owing to their long connection with the province, are thoroughly acquainted with it and are held in high respect by the people. Colonel Fisher entered the Kumaun commission in 1860, and since then he has held the office of Senior Assistant Commissioner in Kumaun and Garhwál. It will not be out of place to refer to the gallantry shown by him at the siege of Delhi during the mutiny. Moreover, it should be observed that the post in question has been always given to the Senior Assistant Commissioner in the province. The editor concurs with his correspondent and hopes that the Local Government will not overlook the claims of Colonel Fisher.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that the natives of Kumaun are practically excluded from the lower classes at the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, because their language is Hindí, while instruction is given in those classes in Urdú. Some time ago a boy in Kumaun applied to the Principal of that college for permission to appear at the Entrance Examination held for the selection of candidates for the sub-overseer class, but he was told by the Principal that he would have to answer the questions in Urdú. Under these circumstances, the writer hopes that the Local Government will make arrangements for the instruction of the natives of Kumaun, who desire to enter the lower classes in the college, in Hindí.

Circulation,  
135 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 30th November, referring to the proposed establishment of a library at Aligarh by the Indian National Association of that place, is glad to state that the project has been taken in hand by the Association, and it is hoped that the building will be completed soon. If the Association is able to carry out its wishes, the building will be one of the finest in these provinces. The library will not only

Lyall Library, Aligarh.



contain a good collection of books, but arrangements will be also made, if possible, for lectures being delivered there on physical science and necessary apparatus will be provided for the purpose. The inhabitants of Aligarh are very thankful to Sir Alfred Lyall for allowing his name to be associated with the library. It is a matter of great satisfaction that no less than three memorials, viz, a school at Balrampur, a *sarāi* at Ikauna, and a library at Bahraich, have been established in honour of the Lieutenant-Governor in the course of the current year, and all of them have taken such forms as will be very beneficial to the people.

A correspondent of the same paper states that a Musal-  
 man widow at Aligarh lately sold her  
 house, which had been mortgaged to  
 a money-lender for Rs. 200, to an-  
 other person for Rs. 300. She paid Rs. 200 to the money-  
 lender, and he returned her the deed of mortgage. On the  
 27th November, the purchaser and the money-lender went to  
 the tahsildār's office, and the former told the tahsildār that he  
 had paid Rs. 200 to the latter and bought the house from the  
 widow. The tahsildār replied that he did not know who he was  
 and asked him to bring the widow to his office. Accordingly  
 she was sent for, and on arrival she told the tahsildār that she  
 had sold the house to the purchaser, and that she had paid  
 Rs. 200 to the money-lender and taken the deed of mortgage  
 from him. But the tahsildār was not satisfied and insisted  
 that the money should be paid to the money-lender in his  
 presence. The money-lender returned the money to the  
 widow then and there in order that she might again pay it to  
 him before the tahsildār. On his returning the money to  
 her, the tahsildār obtained the signatures of the three parties,  
 asked them not to make noise, and told the widow to return  
 the money to the money-lender outside his office. When the  
 money-lender demanded the money from her, who was seated  
 in a dooly outside the office, she began to cry and said that he  
 was robbing her. Hundreds of her co-religionists, who stood



at the place at the time, supported her statement, and the poor money-lender was arrested and placed under custody in consequence. The question is why the tahsildar did not make the widow pay the money back to the money-lender in his presence, although he had made the money-lender return the money to her simply for that purpose. There seems to be no doubt that the police were at the bottom of the affair. It is well known that police officials are as a rule very corrupt and wicked, and they always endeavour to place respectable persons into difficulties in order to extort something from them.

The same paper states that some time ago the Government of India issued a resolution about the supply of copies of the proceedings of the Legislative Department to the Anglo-Indian and the native press. But it is to be regretted that the resolution has not yet been carried out, especially so far as native editors are concerned. Anglo-Indian editors manage to obtain copies of the proceedings somehow or other. Copies of the Report of the Education Commission have been given to Anglo-Indian editors, but not to native editors, although natives are greatly interested in the results of the enquiries of the Commission and sent many memorials to it. The editor also urges that copies of the weekly reports on vernacular newspapers should be supplied to native editors, in order that they may be able to see that the translations are correctly made. (The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 1st December, also complains that copies of the Education Commission's Report have been supplied to the members of the Anglo-Indian press, but not to those of the vernacular press.)

The *Aftab-i-Hind* (Jullundhar), of the 1st December, in a communicated article, states that, in order to prevent delay in the disposal of simple civil suits, courts are allowed by section 68 of the Civil Procedure Code to issue summonses for final disposal in such cases, in order that the defendants may

Circulation,  
150 copies.

Issue of summonses for final disposal under section 68 of the Civil Procedure Code.



bring all their evidence with them and the cases may be disposed of at the first hearing. Such summonses are issued on red paper. But in the first place, ignorant persons do not understand what those summonses mean. Secondly, even if defendants knew what those summonses meant, they could not in many instances induce any persons to attend court as witnesses. Suppose a *lumbardár* or *zaildár* files a civil suit against a cultivator, and the court issues a summons for final disposal in the case. The cultivator cannot persuade any persons to go to court with him to give evidence. They refuse to go through fear of the plaintiff, and distinctly tell him (the defendant) that they will not go unless they are summoned by court. If a *Mahájan* (professional money-lender) is the plaintiff, he pays a bribe to the process-server in order that he may not tell the defendant what the red summons means. Even if the defendant finds out the meaning of the summons, the *Mahájan* dissuades his witnesses from attending court by giving them something. Moreover, courts seldom postpone cases in which they have issued summonses for final disposal, and thus injustice is often done to defendants in such cases. In order to prevent injustice being done to defendants, it is necessary that either the practice of issuing the summonses in question should be stopped, or courts should at least once postpone cases, if defendants have not been able to bring their evidence with them on the dates fixed in those summonses.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 29th November, is glad to state that the fears entertained by the people about high English education at the time of the appointment of the Education Commission have proved to be unfounded. The Commission is in favour of the maintenance of high education, but has simply recommended the abolition of those Government colleges which have been unsuccessful and those which exist at places where private colleges have been established, and are sufficient to meet the requirements of the people.

Circulation,  
500 copies.



The editor has no objection to the abolition of such Government institutions, but remarks that too great care cannot be taken in the matter.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nar* (Lahore), of the 1st December, publishes an article communicated by a Panjabi Jat. The writer complains that the condition of the agricultural classes has become worse under British rule than what it was even under the Sikh rule. In the time of the Sikhs they, together with other classes of people, suffered only from the prevalence of disorder, but they have been reduced to a state of abject poverty under the British Government. The civil law of Government has proved their bane. The writer argues that measures should be adopted to ameliorate their condition.

The *Dash Upkarak* (Lahore), of the 1st December, protests against the proposed removal of the summer seat of the Panjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie, on the ground that a Government House and public offices will have to be built at Dalhousie at great expense, and that the private capitalists, who have built houses at Simla, will have to suffer great loss from the abandonment of that place by the Panjab Government.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

A correspondent of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 1st December, complains that gaming now greatly prevails in the country, and during the Hindu festival of Deváli it is openly carried on in public streets and thoroughfares. It is a mistake to suppose that the Hindu religion enjoins gaming during that festival. Hundreds of persons are ruined by it every year. A great deal of crime also results from the prevalence of this evil practice. When a gambler loses all his money, he frequently becomes a thief or a robber. The writer urges that effective measures should be adopted to check the evil in question.



**The Growse Gazette (Bulandshahr)**, of the 23rd November, publishes the address which the inhabitants of Kakor, Bulandshahr, presented to Mr. Growse, the Magistrate of Bulandshahr, on that day, on the occasion of his late visit to that place. In the address they chiefly referred to the tank which Mr. Growse has constructed there and which will prove very useful to them, and praised him for the benefits he has bestowed on the people in the whole district.

Circulation,  
40 copies.

**The Victoria Paper (Sialkot)**, of the 29th November, states that it is believed that, whenever there is great pressure of work at the munsif's court at Daska, Sialkot, some cases are transferred from his file to the munsif at Raya, which is situated at the distance of about thirty-five miles from that place. Such transfer of cases must always involve a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience and expense to suitors. In order to avoid this the editor proposes that an additional munsif should be temporarily sent to Daska from Raya or some other tahsil on such occasions, or at all events cases should be transferred from Daska to Piaror or Sialkot, each of which is nearer to Daska than Raya.

Circulation,  
900 copies.

**The Nydya Sudha (Harda)**, of the 28th November, states that Government is busy modifying the tenancy law in almost every part of the country with a view of improving the condition of the agricultural classes. It labours under the impression that land-owners oppress their tenants in a variety of ways. It is said that the former make unjust enhancements of rent, constantly oust cultivators from their holdings in order to prevent them from acquiring occupancy rights, advance grain to them at exorbitant rates of interest, and so forth. If these charges be well founded, Government will be perfectly justified in making suitable alterations in the law that regulates the relations between the landlords and their tenants. But if

Circulation,  
400 copies.



the former be not really responsible for the poverty of the latter, it will be unjust to encroach on the rights of the former. In fact, in that case Government will be robbing Peter to pay Paul. There are other classes which are as badly off as cultivators, but Government is not so anxious about their welfare. This shows that it is not actuated by disinterested motives in its sympathy with the agricultural classes. In our opinion, the first and foremost cause of their unsatisfactory condition is their ignorance. They are as a rule quite illiterate and are easily cheated by those with whom they have to deal. Nothing will improve their condition unless they receive education and become capable of carefully watching their interests. What can Acts and Regulations do if those for whom they are intended are not qualified to understand and benefit by them? Another cause, to which the sufferings of cultivators may be ascribed, is that the growth of crops depends on the fall of rain, which is entirely beyond human control. Untimely, insufficient or excessive rainfall leads to a partial or entire failure of crops. On the occurrence of such a calamity peasants are obliged to borrow money from the unscrupulous Mahajan on his own terms in order to support themselves and their families. They are generally unable to repay their debts according to their agreements, and therefore the Mahajans sue them for the recovery of their money. It is well known that the court expenses in civil suits do not amount to less than 20 per cent. of the value of suits and have ultimately to be borne by the debtors. Government has lately passed a new Act to facilitate the grant of advances to cultivators from the public treasuries for agricultural purposes, but obviously that Act will not much improve matters. If a cultivator devoted the money to any purpose other than that for which he had borrowed it, or did not repay it at the fixed time, no advance would be again made to him by Government. There are also other causes which prevent the agricultural classes from keeping their heads above water, and to which we will refer in a future issue.

1900 and 1901



The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 28th November, states

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Subscriptions raised at Harda for the establishment of a memorial in honour of Sir John Morris. that subscriptions have been raised at many places in the Central Provinces for the establishment of memorials in honour of Sir John Morris, late Chief Commissioner. The memorials will take different forms. At some places the projects have been already taken in hand. But it is to be regretted that the inhabitants of Harda, who have raised Rs. 11,000 for the purpose, have not yet fully made up their minds as to what will be the best way of perpetuating the memory of the late Chief Commissioner at that place. It was originally proposed to erect a Town Hall. But the money still lies in the Government treasury. Government officers cannot devote the money to any purpose without the consent of the people, and the latter have not the courage to construct a Town Hall against the wishes of the officers. There is reason to fear that, if the people continue to be apathetic, the officers will expend the money in any way they please. Hence it is necessary that the donors should soon come to a decision on the subject. If it be deemed expedient to aid the scheme for the establishment of a college at Nagpur, a portion of the money should be made over to the promoters of that scheme, and the remainder devoted to the establishment of a museum or a library at Harda. If the proposal to contribute to the college fund be not approved of, in our opinion the money should be utilized for providing the town with water-supply. It is well known that there is a great scarcity of drinking water there. The amount could be easily increased by further public subscriptions and a suitable grant from the municipal funds.

The same paper publishes a letter in English from a cor-

The case of a Gond woman killed by a police constable at Jubbulpur.

respondent at Jubbulpur about the case of a Gond woman who has been killed by a police constable at Omtee.

On the 13th November, at 10 A.M., when a party of six Gond



men and four women who carried bundles of firewood on their heads for sale, passed the police-station at Omtee on their way the city, a constable asked them to stop. But as the police do not generally pay at all, or do not pay adequately for the articles they take from the people, the Gonds did not obey the constable. The head-constable was enraged at their conduct and ordered his subordinate constables to arrest them. One of the constables struck a man with his stick. When his wife remonstrated, the constable left him and, attacking her, cruelly beat her to death. Saiyad Aulad Husain Khan, Assistant Commissioner, happened to pass by the spot at the time. He ordered the murderer to be arrested, but he omitted to take the dying declaration of the deceased. The assistant surgeon held a *post-mortem* examination over her body and ascribed her death to a rupture of the spleen. The writer asks whether the Civil Surgeon ought not to conduct such examinations. The case was tried by the Deputy Commissioner, who convicted three constables of causing simple hurt and sentenced each of them to rigorous imprisonment for six months. The writer is of opinion that there has been a miscarriage of justice in the case, holds that the accused should have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment at least for six years, and asks the Chief Commissioner to take up the case.

Circulation  
250 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* (Lahore), of the 1st December, states that it is to be regretted that, although the British Government is generally regarded as very just and good-intentioned, European officers are influenced by race feeling in dispensing justice between their countrymen and natives. We will not rake up old memories, but will refer here to a recent instance. Two or three months ago a washerman was killed in the fort at Attock. The civil authorities of the place took no action, thinking that the military officers were the proper persons to take the initiative. The latter trifled with the case and made it over to the former after a long time had elapsed since the



occurrence of the foul deed. The civil authorities, seeing that no trustworthy evidence could possibly be obtained after such long delay, deemed it unnecessary to proceed with the case. It is well known that such apathy is always displayed by European officers when a native is wounded or killed by a European. Had the deceased been a European, the conduct of the officers at Attock in the case would have been quite different. As Mian Mir a European soldier lately abused his superior officer and struck him with his hat. He has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year, while the murderer of the washerman at Attock was not brought to justice. The impunity with which European soldiers are able to maltreat and even to kill natives is a deep stain on British justice. European soldiers need not foolishly get into trouble by picking quarrels with their own countrymen, when they can freely sport with the lives of natives. Whenever a native falls a victim to the violence of a European soldier, the death of the former is invariably ascribed to a rupture of the spleen or the latter is declared to be insane. One of the chief arguments urged by Lord Lytton in favour of the passing of the Press Act was that native editors were accustomed to comment strongly on such cases. But it is really a mystery why only natives are liable to an enlargement of the spleen.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th November, states that the Saragis procession at the Saragis of Kosi, Muttra, had been anxious for the last twenty years to parade their idol in the streets, but permission had been hitherto refused to them. This year Mr. Neale, late Magistrate of Muttra, granted them permission to hold their fair. The Vaishnavas sent a petition to the Commissioner protesting against the procession, and he prohibited the procession, on the ground that it might be attended by a disturbance of the peace. The Saragis appealed to the Local Government, which restored the order of the Magistrate, with the remark that necessary arrangements should be made for

Circulation,  
325 copies.



the protection of the procession. On appeal the Supreme Government upheld the decision of the Local Government. The fair was fixed to take place on the 22nd November, but the date was afterwards changed and the fair came off on the 21st. The Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police themselves went to Kosi in order to adopt necessary precautions for the preservation of order. Some seventy or eighty persons were made to execute bonds binding themselves to keep the peace. Hundreds of Vaishnavas retired to the suburbs two or three days previous to the fair, and those who remained in the town did not leave their houses on the day of the procession, so that, excepting Saraogis and the police, few other persons were to be seen in the streets on that day. There was a police force of one thousand men in the town on the occasion. Many constables were placed in balconies and on the tops of houses to prevent persons from pelting the procession. The editor then gives a brief account of the fair, praises Mr. Burkitt, the Magistrate of Muttra, for the excellent arrangements made by him to prevent an outbreak, and asks whether similar arrangements could not have been made for the kine fair during the late Muharram at Agra.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházípur), of the 26th November, has a long article, in continuation of the one which appeared in the previous issue, on the quarrel between the Hindús and Musalmáns at Gházípur. The editor states that Chhote Lál, late tahsildár at that place, first embittered the feelings between the two classes by his objectionable proceedings, and then some causes of dispute soon arose between them. First a quarrel arose about the use of a bathing *ghát*. That case is now pending in the Alláhábád High Court. Secondly, a quarrel ensued in connection with the Hindú temple and the Muhammadan mosque situated near the Masaúd *ghát*. One Hindú, named Parsotam, went the length of putting a sign-board at his bathing *ghát* prohibiting Musalmáns from using that *ghát*. Thirdly, the

Quarrel between Hindús  
and Musalmáns at Ghází-  
pur.



editor states that the Hindús celebrated the Rámilá this year with more than usual pomp. The Musalmáns took umbrage at the innovations introduced by the Hindús during the Rámilá, and celebrated their late Muharram with unusual *ecst* in turn. The editor again refers to the case of Babu Harnáráyan Chobe, Honorary Magistrate, who had a quarrel with a tázia procession during the late Muharram, argues that the Chobe is unfit for the post of Honorary Magistrate, and urges that Government should endeavour to restore friendship between the two classes. The best way of effecting a conciliation would be that the Magistrate, the Sessions Judge, and the Commissioner should hold a public meeting, inviting the leaders of the two communities to it, settle their differences amicably, and induce them to let by-gones be by-gones and again to make friends with each other.

#### LOCAL.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 28th November, com-

Circulation,  
310 copies.

A well without a fence at Sháhdara, Lahore. plains that a well, situated near the *sarái* at Sháhdara, Lahore, has neither an embankment nor a fence, and there is great danger of unwary travellers inadvertently falling into it, especially at night. The well should be provided with a fence of earth or wood, which cannot cost more than two or three rupees. The Deputy Commissioner should see to this.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF EXCISE.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Dec. 1st	Dec. 2nd	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Dívan Batsá Singh,	Nov. 28th, 30th, & 3rd Dec.	1st 3rd & 5th	500
3	<i>Asna-i-Sikandar</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Baksh	Nov. 25th	5th	80
4	<i>Asna-i-Tahzeb</i>	Ghazipur,	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	30th	1st	250
5	<i>Asna-i-Akhbar</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Dilwar Ali	"	5th	134
6	<i>Akhbar-i-'Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Munarrab Husain Khan.	27th	Nov. 30th	100
7	<i>Akhbar-i-'Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Makund Ram	28th & 1st Dec.	2nd & 4th	1,300
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannat</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	Dec. 1st	4th	125
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fathra-l-din	Nov. 27th	2nd	"
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	27th & 1st Nov. Dec.	29th & 3rd Dec.	295 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Almorá Akhbar</i>	Almorá	Hindi	Weekly	Sadé Nand	26th	29th	93 copies.
12	<i>Ans-i-Hind</i>	Agra	Urdú	Bi-monthly	Mirza Akhlaq Husain	Dec. 1st	Dec. 2nd	"
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Badshah</i>	Badshah	Ditto	Monthly	Ali Amjad Husain	For Dec.	5th	175
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Nur-ud-din	Dec. 1st	4th	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	Nov. 29th	1st	230 copies.
16	<i>Bahar-i-Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Tous Ram	" 30th	2nd	135



Sl. No.	Title	Author	Frequency	Language	Place	Period	Number of Copies
17	Shikhar Vides	...	Tri-monthly	Hindi	...	25th For Oct and Nov.	150
18	Shikhar Vides	...	Monthly	Ditto	...	Dec. 3rd	100
19	Dabidha-i-Sikandar	...	Weekly	Urdu	...	Dec. 3rd	450
20	Dabidha-i-Sikandar	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Nov. 25th	310
21	Dabidha-i-Sikandar	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Dec. 1st	700
22	Dabidha-i-Sikandar	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Nov. 25th & 30th	40
23	Gurukul Akhbar	...	Ditto	Gurmukhi	...	25th	...
24	Gurukul Akhbar	...	Monthly	Hindi	...	For July	160
25	Habib-i-Hind	...	Weekly	Urdu	...	Dec. 1st	550
26	Habib-i-Hind	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Nov. 20th	...
27	Hindusdhar	...	Bi-weekly	Ditto	...	20th & 2nd Nov. 29th & 2nd Dec.	500
28	Indian Punch	...	Weekly	Ditto	...	Dec. 1st	250
29	Indian Punch	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Nov. 30th	380
30	Jaipur Gazette	...	Bi-weekly	Hindi-Urdu	...	28th & 1st	200
31	Jalwa-i-Tar	...	Weekly	Urdu	...	Dec. 1st	90
32	Jalwa-i-Tar	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Nov. 20th	125
33	Jalwa-i-Tar	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Dec. 3rd	250
34	Jalwa-i-Tar	...	Ditto	Hindi-Urdu	...	20th	600 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)
35	Kashmiri Gazette	...	Tri-monthly	Urdu	...	Dec. 1st	50 copies.
36	Kashmiri Gazette	...	Bi-monthly	Ditto	...	Nov. 30th	410
37	Kashmiri Gazette	...	Weekly	Hindi	...	26th & 3rd Dec.	350
38	Kashmiri Gazette	...	Monthly	Urdu	...	Dec. 1st	177
39	Kashmiri Gazette	...	Weekly	Ditto	...	"	140



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
39						1883.	1883.	
40	Khair Khosh-i-Hind,	Delhi	Urdú	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Naráin	Dec. 1st	Dec. 3rd	180 copies.
41	Khair Khosh-i-Pan-jáb.	Gujránwálá.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	Nov. 28th	1st	600 "
42	Koh-i-Nar.	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Munshi Harsukh Rai.	28th & 1st Dec.	Nov. 30th & 3rd Dec.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
43	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Iqbál-i-dín	Nov. 21st	Dec. 2nd	165 copies.
44	Máwár Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	Nov. 26th	Nov. 30th	100 "
45	Mashr-i-Jaisar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	Dec. 4th	Dec. 5th	200 "
46	Mada-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	Nov. 29th	4th	40 "
47	Mishr-i-Darakhshan,	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	Nov. 24th	Nov. 30th	100 "
48	Mishr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhsin-illah	Nov. 30th	Dec. 3rd	140 "
49	Must-i-Am	Agrá	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	Dec. 1st	3rd	100 "
50	Mamun-i-Akbar	Bárábanki,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yusuf,	Nov. 24th	2nd	160 "
51	Municipal Guide	Agrá	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Ali Jan	30th	5th	75 "
52	Muraqqa-i-Tahsil	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Bihari Lal	Dec. 1st	3rd	150 "
53	Murqala-i-Kashmir	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narain	For Nov.	5th	500 "
54	Najjar-i-Azim	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	Nov. 26th	"	175 "
55	Najmu-l-Akbar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Ráhu-illah Khan	Dec. 1st	2nd	150 "
56	Nasim-i-Agrá	Agrá	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Dás	Nov. 30th	"	325 "
57	Nar-Ashán	Ludhiáná,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. K. M. Wherry	"	1st	750 "
58	Nar-i-Badshá	Badshán	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	"	2nd	250 "
59	Naru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yáqub,	Dec. 1st	1st	349 "



60	Nusrat-ul-Islam	Delhi	Ditto	Monthly	Nusrat Ali	Nov. 24th	Nov. 30th	30	"
61	Nyaya-Sudha	Harda	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Basdeo Bhaskar	" 28th	" "	400	"
62	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	Shiva Prasad	" 29th, 30th, 1st, 3rd, 4th, & 5th Dec.	" 29th, 30th, 1st, 3rd, 4th & 5th Dec.	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
63	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	" 27th	Dec. 1st	450 copies.	"
64	Panjab Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	" 28th & 1st Dec.	" 1st & 4th	250	"
65	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Weekly	Rikhi Kesh	" 26th	Nov. 30th	300	"
66	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	Dec. 3rd	Dec. 4th	700	"
67	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	Nov. 28th	" 1st	...	"
68	Qaisari Akhbar	Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Mavahhid	Dec. 1st	" 2nd	108	"
69	Hasht-i-Ain	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Diwan Chand	Nov. 24th	Nov. 29th	600	"
70	Rakbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 29th & 3rd Dec.	" 30th & 4th Dec.	450	"
71	Rata Prakash	Ratlam	Hindi-Urdú,	Weekly	Muhammad Abdul-Haq.	" 15th & 22nd	Nov. 29th	400	"
72	Reformer	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Nathu Ram	" 28th	Dec. 1st	700	"
73	Sabha Kaporthala	Kaporthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfu-din	Dec. 1st	" 3rd	120	"
74	Sadiqui-Akhbar	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	Nov. 29th	" 2nd	320	"
75	Saffri-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulqi Das	" 30th	" "	300	"
76	Seijan Kirti Sudha-kar.	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	" 26th	" 3rd	200	"
77	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Husain	Dec. 1st	" "	120	"
78	Shula-i-Tur	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrahim.	Nov. 27th	Nov. 29th	175	"
79	Takabul-i-Ain	Sitapur	Ditto	Monthly	Munna Lal	" For Nov.	" 30th	500	"
80	Taide-i-Islam	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	" "	Dec. 2nd	...	"
81	Tibyan-i-Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	Dec. 1st	" 5th	110	"
82	Tibyan-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Wilayat Ali	Nov. 24th & 30th	" 2nd	150	"



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
83	Patel's Paper	Simkot	Urdu	Daily	Gyan Chand	1883. Nov. 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th & 1st Dec.	1883. Nov. 29th, 30th, 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Dec.	900 copies.
84	Prin. Akbar	Shar	Marathi	Weekly	Harj Bhaskar	Dec. 26th	Dec. 4th	120
85	Waqar-i-Azam	Ghasipur, Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad	" "	" 3rd	300

ALLAHABAD:

The 1st December, 1883.

PRIYA DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE M. W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.



# SELECTIONS

## FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

---

## INDEX.

---

	Page.
<b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:</b>	
Claims of the ministers of Káshmir to titles	997
Young Civilians	997
Reduction of army expenditure...	998
Rules about the admission of candidates to the public service in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	999
Need for female dispensaries	999
Lord Ripon and natives	1000
Lord Ripon and Anglo-Indians	1000
Muharram at Agra	1000
Ditto	1002
Need for a separate University at Allahábád	1003
Way of writing names of Europeans in vernacular official corres- pondence	1003
Publication of names of native officers in the <i>Panjáb Government</i> <i>Gazette</i> with vernacular terms corresponding to the English term Mr.	1004
Non-issue of notices to respondents in criminal appeals...	1004
Registry of deeds of mortgage	1004
Influence acquired by two native bankers over the Munsif at Siálkot,	1005
<b>LEGISLATION.</b>	
Ilbert Bill	1005
Anglo-Indian agitation against the Ilbert Bill	1006
<b>RAILWAY.</b>	
Alleged railway mismanagement during the late fair held at Bithúr, Cawnpore	1007



CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION 1

Page 1

REMARKS: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

100	...	...	...
101	...	...	...
102	...	...	...
103	...	...	...
104	...	...	...
105	...	...	...
106	...	...	...
107	...	...	...
108	...	...	...
109	...	...	...
110	...	...	...
111	...	...	...
112	...	...	...
113	...	...	...
114	...	...	...
115	...	...	...
116	...	...	...
117	...	...	...
118	...	...	...
119	...	...	...
120	...	...	...
121	...	...	...
122	...	...	...
123	...	...	...
124	...	...	...
125	...	...	...
126	...	...	...
127	...	...	...
128	...	...	...
129	...	...	...
130	...	...	...
131	...	...	...
132	...	...	...
133	...	...	...
134	...	...	...
135	...	...	...
136	...	...	...
137	...	...	...
138	...	...	...
139	...	...	...
140	...	...	...
141	...	...	...
142	...	...	...
143	...	...	...
144	...	...	...
145	...	...	...
146	...	...	...
147	...	...	...
148	...	...	...
149	...	...	...
150	...	...	...
151	...	...	...
152	...	...	...
153	...	...	...
154	...	...	...
155	...	...	...
156	...	...	...
157	...	...	...
158	...	...	...
159	...	...	...
160	...	...	...
161	...	...	...
162	...	...	...
163	...	...	...
164	...	...	...
165	...	...	...
166	...	...	...
167	...	...	...
168	...	...	...
169	...	...	...
170	...	...	...
171	...	...	...
172	...	...	...
173	...	...	...
174	...	...	...
175	...	...	...
176	...	...	...
177	...	...	...
178	...	...	...
179	...	...	...
180	...	...	...
181	...	...	...
182	...	...	...
183	...	...	...
184	...	...	...
185	...	...	...
186	...	...	...
187	...	...	...
188	...	...	...
189	...	...	...
190	...	...	...
191	...	...	...
192	...	...	...
193	...	...	...
194	...	...	...
195	...	...	...
196	...	...	...
197	...	...	...
198	...	...	...
199	...	...	...
200	...	...	...